Terms of Subscription. weekly, six moaths, invariably in advance, \$10 00

ally paper, 6 months, invariably in advance, .. \$25 00 th (to soldiers only.) anteription to either paper take for ano time unde ver six months. The only acviation from this

TAKEN UP AED COMMITTED.

the case of soldiers as above stated.

he name of John (alias) Dick, who says he belong 8 Dr. James Mc lee, formerly of Wilmington, N. C. savs hie came is Henry and belongs to Dr. Hicks and to come forward, preve property, pay charges ke them sway, or they will be dealt with as the law

E. MURRILL, Jr Sheriff.

BOTICE. PPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature to cornerate La Place Academy, in Duplin County,

A CARD. McCALEB would respectfully inform old patrons and the public generally that she has from the Rock Spring Hotel, and has taken the \$2,000 some five years ago. n Market Street, known as the residence of the

. Hooper, where she is prepared to accommodate by the day, week or month. would take this occasion to return her thanks for the rite a continuance of the same. house is located on Market, between Second and streets, one door West of Headquarters.

TO RENT. .

A COMFORTABLE HOU-E with a small Farm, d Garden a large Grape Arbour and O chard siging of Pears, Peaches and Apples situated ne, from Magnolia, on the Wilmington & Weldon R r ly letter or otherwise. y Past Office is Robason, Brunswick county.

MARGARET SWINSON

SALT. TOP: SALE at \$12 per bushel, of best quality, at Little

illier, South Carolina. Having a lot on hand, per-

attact can do so by addressing me thus: C. GILBERT. Little Siver P. O. Sou h arolina. 49-6-6-4:

HE FBY GIVEN that on Thursday, the 8th day o member, 1864, I will sell, to the his hest bidder, on all of the perishable properly belong ng to a credit of six months, notes with approved se

w wingulifeda

WILMINGTON, N. C., NOV. 24, 1864.

On fuesday last we had the pleasure of meeting Ma . W. C. FERGUS, formerly of Wilmington, but a retirst, and continued sotively employed until the un-Point Look, Fort Delaware and Johnson's Island. being brutal negroes, and the worst of these were North | ernment is a thirsty concern, we should think. Usedian necroes-the "First North Carolina" as they will called. Were not some of the scenes octhere painful, they would have been

wang - Front of Prison Tent .- Time 10 p. m :- Confalerate Officer steps out of tent into the street, and is allenged by negro guard-" what you doin' dar-what you after?" Officer explains what he would wish to is after, using a polite word of three syllables, incomreprosible by guard, who repeats his challenge and Ann and not quite polite Saxon word of one syllable. "Dar-dar-now I cotch ye-now I cotch ye tellin' soler. 'Clar to God ball gettin mighty hot in gun --War I can't keep it dar. You go in right strait off or | train to Macon turned back at Tennille. I shoot." Exit officer, or if not, perhaps gun does go

Last winter at Johnson's Island the cold was intense. The wind swept without impediment across the | regard and Dick Taylor. level surface of the fregen lake, and the thermometer suck to twenty degrees below zero, and some times even A small stove with a little sappy wood was alwed to heat a large room. The rations were insuffidist-the man had dysentery - no suttlers were allowed and sometims in April. All these severities were exor another, were able to pay for some comfocts. The maler, of course brought to liquor-that was not al-

Ustaken for those arising from the use of whiskey -in hin terms, they will make drunk come; and thus it Postation Bitters incleased in popularity until they,

Major Fergus came on parole, with the sick and wounded exchanged at Savannah. He represents the

spairs and determination of our returning officers and men as high and anbroken by captivity, sickness or illappreciate it more highly than one own peopl seem to

Legislature. BOTH HOUSES of the General Assembly of North Carolina met at Ruleigh on Monday, and organized by the election of officers.

In the Senate Hon, Giles Mebane, of Alamance, was re elected Speaker, Charles R. Thomas, Esq., re-elected Chief Clerk, Maj. R. C. Badger, Assistant Clerk, Wm.

In the House Hon. R. S. Donnell, of Beaufort was reclected Speaker, R. S. Tucker, Chief Clerk, Juo. A. clpal, and Jno. Hill, Assistant Door keeper.

Both gentlemen made appropriate addresses on ta king the Chair in the bodies over which they were respectively called to preside.

Beyond the organization, nothing appears to have your men were, by my order, executed on the Valley Pike -your highway of travel.

Snow .- The Goldsboro' State Journal says that the, first snow of the season at that point, fell on Tuesday, and at 4 p. m. on that day bade fair to be quite an interesting snow storm. Tuesday evening and night were quite clear at this point, Wilmington, although about 7 o'clock or a little after, we felt a few flakes of

mow, waited against our face. It was a mere "spit."

The fleecy clouds sailed off and the sky was clear. home unable to procure wood at its present enormous cost, but mainly because we had hoped that heavy out at his back, causing death. rains would mire Sherman down in his desperate raid-

Wilmington Iournal.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. I, 1864. | NO. 10.

ing march through Georgia. Two we ks of soft, wet THE JAIL of Onslow County two negroes. One | weather would be almost certain ruin to the invader.

THE slarm of fire on Tuesday night about 12 o'clock County. N. C. The owners of said negroes are was caused by the burning of a two story frame buildidg on the Northeast corner of Chesnut and Ninth streets, belonging to the heirs of Lorr Mills. The fice spread rapidly, and the building was very soon enveloped it flames. It was occupied by three families-SAMURL HOWLAND, Mrs. WATSON and Mrs. FLANA-GAN. Mr. HOWLAND and Mrs. WATSON Saved a portion of their furniture and other effects, but Mes. FLANAGAN lost everything. There was no insurance on the building or contents. The building cost about

Stockholders' Meetleg.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Wilthe conferred soon her at the Rock Spring Hotel, mington and Weldon R. R. Company o nvened al the Court House, in this town, at 10% o'clock, a.m., on yesterday, the 23d ft at. The meeting was organized by ealling Ex Gov. H. T. Clarke, of Edgecombe, to the Chair, and appointing Col. E. D. Hell and J. W. Thompson, Secretaries. The Secretaries were constituted a committee to verify proxies and ascertain the mace is very healthy. For terms, apply to the cumber of shares represented. The Secretaries having reported a majority of stock present, the meeting was declared ready to proceed to business.

The report of the President and Directors with the accompanying report of the Superintendent, &c., &c. was presented and received. A resolution was affored can rely on not being disappointed Those wishing to by A. Martin, Esq., to increase the salaries of the President, Treasurer and Superintendent thirty three and a third per cent., such increase to nommence with the current fiscal year. Also advising and requesting the President and Directors to make a similar increase of salaries of the officers, agents and employees. This resolution was referred to a committee of five, consisting wm. Keilb, consisting in part of Corn, Fodder, of O. G. Persley, P. K. Dickinson, Wm. A. Wright, John Dawson and Wm. L. Smith, Ergrs.

> After the transaction of some further business, the meeting adjourned till 4 p. m.

> The proxy of the State was beld by O. G. Parsley, Esq , that of the Manchester R R. Company by T. D. Walker and Henry Natt. E-gs.

Liquor .- The Charlotte Democrat says that if many of the government whiskey distilleries were "crushed entered the service in an Alabama regiment among out," there would be more grain for the use of the soldiers and people for bread. We notice a general numate battle of Missionary Ridge, where he had the complaint of the same kind by, the press. It is said blucture to be taken prisoner, and conveyed on a tour that much corn is used up, and that not much Equor gan, having an opportunity of practically testing the reaches the soldiers, even in hospitals. On neither point met heatowed upon our captive soldiers confined are we qualified to speak from personal knowledge, but think there is something in it. At any rate we thought the bey are not made any too comfortable, and nothing government made enough liquor, whoever drank it, and that can be done for their comfort can come amiss .- | so confess to some surprise at being told that there was Plant Lookont was about the worst place, the guards an impressment of liquor in this town last week. Gov-

Passengers who came down on this road, last night, report that a raiding party of the enemy tapped this road at Griswoldville, ten miles this side of Macon, at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. They confirm the report of the capture and destruction of a lumber train.-Two freight trains going hence to Macon approached very near to the wreck before discovering the presence of the enemy. The lumber train captured was set on fire, the valve of the engine reversed, and the train started down the track. The freight trains were reversed and put back as rapidly as possible. A short the control of Gordon heavy cannonading and rapid discharges of small arms were heard. It is supposed the firing was at Gordon, and that Gen. Wayne, who was holding that position, had been attacked .two stories! Fust ye say ye do one ting-then ye do Others report that the firing was at Macon. The dis charges of artillery were very rapid. The regular mail

Milledgeville is supposed to be in the hands of the enemy. It had been entirely evacuated by our forces. Everything of value had been brought off, Governor Brown is at Macon. So are Generals Beau-

Everybody about Macon is in the treaches. The members of the Legislature passing through were arrested and efforts made to put them in the ranks, but all efforts failed and they managed to get off. The track of the enemy is illuminated by burning

FROM THE GEORGIA ROAD .- The up train on this and yesteday, did not go further than Crawfordville meed on the plea of retaliation for adeged bad treat- 65 miles from Augusta, from which point an engine ment of their prisoners at the South. In April a was sent up to Uniqu Point, 10 miles further. The ensuttler was allowed to visit the prisoners, who, one way | sincer reports that the enemy were three miles above the latter place, in woat force was not known, but believed to be but a small body of cavalry. It is rumored that the enemy crossed the Oconce below the lowed, but " Plantation Bitters" are a medicine, which | Railroad bridge. The enemy was in Greensboro' on taken in large dozes, will produce effects that might be | Sunday afternoon.

There was no train from Athens yesterday. From the above our readers have a fair statement of all facts which we believe to be substantially correct.-appened that the poor fellows in prison, ignorant of It is high time that our citiz as looked the stern emeroffices of the medicine, got innecently high, and gency in the face and prepared themselves accordingly to ward off the danger. The worst feature prevalent in our midst is a universal apathy. A frightened mulas well as Hostetter's, were confidented by the guard, titude may reach to deeds and sentiments of heroism; and prombited in future. Fort Delaware was not so but apathy is like the silence that broods over the Dead bit as Point Lookout, but bad enough, and sickly bea. The enemy can be thrust back if we will it. Augusta Constitutionalis., 22d inst.

Col. Mosby to Gen, Shertdan.

The following is a copy a letter sent to Gen. Sheridan by Lieut, Col. Mosby. It shows at once the mod eration and humanity of that gallant and energetic officer. The fate of his men, brutaily murdered by the breatment. They are surprised at the tone of depres- chemy, has been avenged on the command guilty of the son in which some induige, as well as at the little value atrocity. The multitudes of other cap ives taken by

per, and the proposition is inorrectly summered to Secretain that this shall be the course on noin sides for do. The army scout the idea of being whipped or the future; all that is necessary to secure it being the observance by the enemy of the rules of war :

NOVEMBER 11, 1864. Mojor General P. H. Sheridan, commanding U. S. Forces in the Valley:

General-Some time in the month of September. during my absence from my command, six of my men who had been captured by your forces, wers hung and shot in the streets of Front Royal, by the order and in the immediate presence of Brig. Gen. Custer. Since them, another (captured by a Col. Powell on a plun-J. Page, Principal, and C. C. Talley, Assistant Door- dering expedition into Rappahannock,) shared a similar fate. A label affixed to the coat of one of the murdered men, declared "that this would be the fate of

Since the murder of my men, not less than seven Stanly, (re-elected) Assistant, R. H. Kingsbury, Prin- bundred prisoners, including many officers of high rank, profit captured from your army by this command, have been forwarded to Richmond; but the execution of my purpose of retaliation was deferred, in order, as far as possible, to confine its operation to the men of Custer and Powell. Accordingly, on the 6 h inst, seven of

> Hereafter, any prisoners falling into my bands will be treated with the kindness due to their condition, unless some new act of barbarity shall compel me, reluctanely, to adopt a line of policy repugnant to

humanity.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, JOHN S. MOSBY, Lieut, Colonel.

DEATH OF A TRAITOR .- Hon. W. R. W. Cobb was killed a lew days since in North Alabams, by the accidental discharge of one of his own pistols. He has for WE were really sorry to find good strong ice yester -- sometime past been consorting with the Yankees, and day morning. We were sorry not simply on account was not long since in Nashville. His! Yankee friends of our troops exposed to its effects, or the people at had presented him a pair of pistols, which he wore upon his person. One of them dropped to the ground and went off, the ball penetrating his bowels and coming

Augusta Constitutionalist.

MESSAGE

HIS SXCELLERCY, Z B VANCE,

General Assembly of Both Carolina. Gentlemen of the Senate. and House of Commons:

Two years ago I lesued my first mess ge to the General Assembly of North Carolina amid the stirring so nes of war. the people's representatives rejoicing in the more grateful prospect of peace and independence. That hope, like most If the short sighted desires of man God has not seen proper to cause us to realize. After two years of flerce and consuming war, waged with all our energies, and attended with all its inseparable calamities, social, political and physical, we meet to-day, gentlemen, but to continue those arduous labors which bore so heavily upon your preducessors and myself. Whatever may be the result, I can but hope that our co operation may be as sincere and tempered with as much forbearance. I proceed then at once to give you a statement of the condition of our affairs and to nggest such remedies for whatever may be wrong as my cb ervation and experience may have enabled me to re

commend.

With shoere gratitude to the Giver of all good, I sentenness. that the crops of the past sesson were very fair, sed in some localities excellent. Notwitteranding partial failures of the corn crop here and there, it is estimated that there is an amole supply of the staff of life to prevent not only stervation, but even any actual suffering, if it can be placed within the reach of the pro-

Fince the adjour ment of your pred cassors, the enemy have not encrosched a on ar territory, except by the recapture of the town of Plumonto and the consequent ergonation of Washin ton, events greatly to be deplored. The restern border is however, subject to constant raids and e situation of the inh bitants is dis ressing in the extrems. Bends of lawless men, many of them our own citizens, acting, or pretending to set under commissions from burning and destroying Polally regardless of the laws of civilized warfare, they have inaugurated a system of cruel ty, at which humanity shudders. I have written to G n. Breckinridge and arged him to take such steps as may be in his power to stop such proceedings, but I do not yet know what may be the result. Nor is the interior of the State entirely free from the disorders maturally to be expected from a state of continued war. Describers representing almost every State in the Confederacy intestabswamps and mountains of many counties, stealing, plundering and in many instances murdering the inhabitants .amount to a suspension of the civil subpority, sided and protected as they are by their relatives and friends. All of my efforts to abate the naisance by offers of pardon having ploved finitless. I see no remoty for the evil, but to outlaw them and drive them from the State by the strong hand Il my control over the Mi itia for this purpose were unrestrained, I am confident I could easily rid the community of this post. I also recommend that the law squinst barboring, siding and abetting desertion, he smerded so as to facilitate the making of the proof required to convict and that it be made the duty of all civil, as well as military Home Guard in certain of other for counties holding both civil Those who seek the aid of our enemies shoul! - hare

well as the living who carry that lives in their hands every lay, demands that the posishment awa ded by all civil zed ommunities to treason should be meted out to trait irs -If there is to be no punishment for this kind of treason, oval men are entitled to know it. Whenever we quietly uffer treason to attain a greater immunity from dangers and hardships than patriotism, we may expect the cause to tentions, the surrender of cargo, scaco, &c., of not less

than \$200,000 in gold. I regret also to have to announce the loss of the State steamer Ad-Vance during the month of September. This noble vessel, the pride of the State. and the benefactor of our soldiers and people, was can tured by the enemy after she had successfully made her way through the block ding sq adron in consequence of the seigure of her foreign coal for the use of the cruiser Tallahassee, compelling her to put to sea with North Carolina coal. This being unsuited to her furnaces and muchinery, rendered her incapable of making more "than half her usual speed, and lett behind her a dense column of black smoke, by which she was easily follo ed and captured. So obviously is her loss attributable to this onwarranted seizure of her coal, that I trust you will memorialize Congress for compensation. The nawise policy of making our only remaining scaport a resort for our cruis rs cannot be too strongly condenened. It has tripped the stringency of the blockade, has already caused the loss of many valuable steamers, and will u timately provoke the ntmost efforts of the enemy for the capture of Wilmington. It is no exeggeration to say that the Ad-Vance alone in solid benefits has been worth more to our government than all the cruiters we have ever out affect. Why it should be the policy of our government to compel the State to quit the importation of supplies for the common benefit, and then pursue a course with our armed vessels so well calculated to crush all importation whatsoever, is to me inexplicably at ange. These cruisers sally forth with the coal eized from steamers engaged in bringing us supplied of vital importance, thus ensuring their capture, cestroy a few insignificant smacks which only serves to indicate the onemy, and then they steam back to Wilmington to seize more

coal, bringing down upon the itlets a new swarm of the enemy's gunboa's. I do not know. I have an abund out supple at the is and, but have no means of ge ting them lim. I trus o ask for a repeal of these regulations. This done, valuable supplies we have bought shroad. The act of Congrees auth, riging the Prosident to imposated dations up to commerce, especially provides "that withing in this shall be construed to probable the Concale ate States of any of them from exporting any of the articles bule a strenors shall not be imposed, but it sie owre a part of merery charters the entire year I for the voyage, theu she must so render bull her cargo space to the government, and give the bond to return, &c. The a legation that pro vate ships should not be allowed to escape the resultions by selling a part interest to the state is only spotous -My application to the late bee elay of the Treasury, de closing the actual interest of the State in the Codic line teamers, and asking only to have that in erest exempted as percentionary refued. I seems to me, therefold, to e absence of any solid ; ascame the action of the govment, that wisdom and true policy demand the repen the laws authorizing to composition of these regula too. and that every possible inductment should be held onthe trates to exchange their great stapics for rupplie, for

termaster's Department, including this subject, but be found in the report of Adjutant General Game, which goes herewith, and which I command to your consideration. From this it will be seen that not only have the asmy and the people been supplied with indispensable articles without less, but with netual profit to the state, not withstanding the fears of some to the contrary. It was not been our aim to make money, but to supply the necessi les of our people and army for simple cost and charges which have been indulged in against this enterprise, I can only say that I have be reto fore and do now challenge the sincle investigation. Much has, perhaps, been do e that ought not, and many losses have been sustained which no living man cou'd prevent in so reckless and dangerous a trade, and many impositions have been practised up in us that were unavoidable on account of our unrecognized and deencolers condition abroad. But a fair investigation, will, I thick, satisfy eve the man who is opposed to fucushing a soldier a pair of shoes and a blanket unless the State were to make money by the transaction, that all these benefits have been conferred without less and even with a handsome

It has seemed a little a range that there should be found among us any to object to this enterprise, even should it have o casioned the ness of money. It is certainly a narrow minded view of the subject to regard it only as a matter of dollars and cents. The saving of life and bealth, and the cheerfulness of spirit toparted to our soidier, s and the comfort added to our people by the introduction of indispensable articles not obtainable in the Confede acy, I regard as hevaluable.

No money estimate can measure these benefits. A debt abroad, it must also be remembered, is quite a different thing from a debt created at home. Both are to be redeemed in gold at the face value of our bonds, but for the one we receive good value, and the other Confederate value, so to speak. Take one of our State boods for \$1,000, insued here for example, and one of our cot or warran a sild abroad for the same sum. For the first we receive seventy four dollars only, specie value according to the coloulation of the I easurer, whilst for the last we receive one thousand doilars of specie value. The last bond nobody grudges to le deem. Again, had we been condemned to rely upon our State for c othing, blankets and suces, the same quantity of very inferior articles could have been obtaine i, if at all, only by the seigare of almost every pound of wool and leath or in diste, greatly enhancing the price and public distress. It would appear, therefore, to every caudid mind, not only indispensable to import these articles, but also economical in every possible scase of the word. The simplest way after all to look at it would be to consider what has been imported, ask if it was indiscensably necessary, and if so,

pl flad statement of the account, owing to a port being a tie excitement. This course would, it seems to me, specie and part a Confederate our ency transaction. This, su render the entire question which has ever sepawith the constant fluctuations in the value of money and raied the North from the South, would stultify ourexchange has randered su ha statement almost impossible. selves in the eyes of the world and render our whole revo-It is believed, however, that the accompanying statement lution nugstory-a mere objectless waste of human life. I of m jor John Deverenx, marked A, presents as fair and reed not allude at all to the constitutional question invol-

currener account a balance of \$4, 52,567.50. The following amounts have been expended for the beneff of the State, for part of which special appropriations | tainly be made to do his part as a non-combatant. would have otherwise been made, and which this department has the right to account for as profits, viz:

Paid into the Treasury,.... Ordnance and Ordnance stor s Clothing issued Surgion General's Depa t-

State Bends, (sale of Ad Vacce.) ... Medicines 'u nished Surgeon General Supplies furnished Deat and Dumb Asylum . Stationery furnished Encretary of State

he clothing Department, the sum of \$2 672 990 00, which if an ordered can be made available to the Treasury for the bacco. &c., for exportation, so as to make the ships cargo in word buy the cargo on ward without any connection with the Teasury, but perhaps it would be better to divert it to this purpose to aid in avoiding an increase of the while debt, and depend up on the proceeds of the supplies on hand to furnish the means for expertation. This sum added to the above will, when paid into the Treasury, exagaish the original appropriation of \$2.324,000 leaving a balance of \$2,495,187 57 which with the articles on hand estimated at prices paid by Confederate Quartermaster sive, constitute the next profits realiged.

It is proper to add that I have reason for believing the he enemy swarm in the monntain frontier, murdering, | estimate for funds abroad to be far below the truth, and that there are targe quantities of shees, cards, cloth and blankets, iron, bue n. &c., bought and paid for yet abroad ley calls upon us to remove it, if not by the means I sugwhich do not come into this calculation. Under authority conferred by the last Legislature, I have

re-appointed our former agent, fir. John White, who has gone to Europe with i structions to wind up our business have the privilege of supplying its soldiers held as prisonhere and forward, as soon as possible, such statements as will enable us to make a final settlement with the public aditor. Until this is done we cannot show positively how the accounts stand and these statements are furnished

For a statement of the condition of our fluences and the debtedness of the State. I refer you to the report of Mr. Worth our very efficient Public Treasurer. Being well dapted by talent, and experience to the conduct of finanislaffairs. I am generally content to abide by all his sugges ions in that regard. I am sorry, however, that I canat field the same assent to his advice as to military af-

eirs, and the method of conducting the war. rans erring absclutely all her physical power to other wherever a suffering soldier can b. found. afest the country, robbing, and murdering the citizens and arms to pro act the sinings of the courts. The anomaly, if any there be in the case, might certainly be found in the Government pormitting these outlaws to set the civil auherides at deflaces, place and murder at will, until loyal government will ultimately assume all military outlays neessatily incurred by the states for that defence of themelves which it is unable to render. But even if it should of, I submit we must be protected nevertheless; and the jection that in protection ourselves we are also as istg to execute a law of the Congress, will hardly hold good. on a war and preserve internal quiet without any expenditure of money at all. I say doub less, because to my knowadoe it has never been tried. But having before our eves the very strockest ev dence of the constant necessity of the e troops. I can see no way but to incer the debt and o our nemost to protect the country and execute the

federate government to assume the payment of State forces | made an excellent contract with Stewart, Buchanan & Co., low, especially of our regulars and the Home Guard on laty at the front, as both are under Confederate officers

ting the service of Confederate troops. i however, concar in the Treasurer's recommendation, is next fi-cal year. In addition to the sight increase in military appropriations, and some small sums hereafter entimed for the securing of a proper supply of salt, I tions only in regard to the tamines of our indigent soliers. It is admitted to be our imperative duty to provide these persons, and the system now pursued by the enties in providing each for its own soldiers' families, I inceive to be unjust to the massives. A poor county, posssing tew staves, but a large white population, would be persons that a wealthy county, with a small white popation, and double the ability to pay, would have to care or. I regard the support of these families as much a pubtax as that of the soldier himself, and that the true inceple is to levy it upon the State at large. It is suffint that is times like these the counties have to support eir own poor, not the families of soldiers. I therefore commend an appropriation of two millions in currency nd the imposition of a tax in kind, say ons-twentieth bushi of corn, wheat and peas, gailon of syrap, &c., so arrangd and systemised as you may deem best From a careful observation of the difficulties experienced

the county supply commissioners has year, and owing the impressment and tythe laws of Congress, now ren red still greater by the bonding of a large portion of our rmers to soil all their surplus to the Confederate governent, I am convinced that this is the surest and best way provide for the poor. Surely no humans or patriotic zeo can object to this plan. If it should meet your apor one is a ready tar advanced. I deem it unnecessary to daporate this suggestion, as you will doubtless be able to uniture the plan of opera ing botter than I could myself. I desire to call your attention to the condition of the Lis and the Guard for Home Defence, which requires me additional legislation. Both of these organizations ers put on toot when the territory allotted to the diffe at regiments and battolio is corrained men sufficient to fill nem to the nombers required by law. But have without constrained by corresiption until scarcel, any hing reams of either regiment or battanon but officers. When now call out the Home Guard for State Defence, I have put many companies together in order to get one of cou-Light a z , and the Eu enumerary officers constituing a arge per cent of the whole force, are sent home, as they cannot be made to servain the ranks. This causes the greatest inconvenience and u justice. The only remedy is corganization and consolidation. I therefore recommend he applition of the dome Guard organization as being one no : "any and the passage of a law authorizing the combins tion of the she aton companies of the Efficia is onew regiments, having the numbers necessary to take the field at age, and so that an may be compelled to do duty airks .deem it consecessary further to give the datails of the fully to your multiry committees in a form which has my

I also recommend the extension of the age to which men in o active field service, there are yet many who could form most material service in arresting deserters and epressing disorders at home, whose accession would greatly streng hen this important arm of the State.

The records of the country will bear me witness, gentlemen, that I have never sought to have extraordinary powers of any kind conferred upon me, being content to abide to the remedy. by our ancient customs even when unusual circumstances have rendered them abortise. But I am firmly convinced by actual experience that it is impossible to enforce discipoine and condence to enders in a militia organization ple and armies with a wonderful elasticity of spirit, have scattered throughout the State without summary powers in recover ed from the effects of our reverses in the Valley of the Commander-1a-Uhief to drop the offender from the rolls for certain specified offeaces. With great hesitation bloodiest by far of any yet fought on the continent, bids therefore and moved by a sincere conviction of duty, I fair to close without a particle of vantage to our enemies recommend the conferring of this power on the Executive. If not with postive advantage to our arms. to continue only during the war, and so restricted as you | Nobody has yet starved, and with sufficient care nobody may deem accessary to guard against its improper exer-

in this connection I will ask your consideration of a copy the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Feorgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, held in Augusta, Ga., on the 17th utt, and request you to regard them as a part of this message. This meeting was invited by me in the earnest hope that some hing might be agreed upon to aid a reinforcing our aimies and rendering uniform the action of the States in many important particulars, especially with regard to the exemption from Concesiption of State officers. After some days of free and harmonious interchange of opinious the result was the resolutions referred their own borders, had admiss only to special and extra ordicacy emergencies, when as often happens, the proper defensive point may be beyond the S ate line and not with-

Contrary to the impression sought to be made by some. he resolution totaling to the impressment or conscription staves, was by no means intended to include the arming them, much less their final emancipation, which I take it would follow as a natural consequence. I supposed that as property their temporary services were within reach of the government like all other property, to be employed as pioneers, erecting fortifications, cooks, teameters, bospital servants, laborers in the several Departments and wherever degrading only than their employment in this capacity by our enemies. The proposition to smancipa e them by the Confederate Government (which in conscience should be done if they tought in our armies) I regard as entirely out could it have seen obtained at home, and it so, at what of the question. I imagine that such an idea as abolishing to launch upon its bosom. Let us continue to sustain our govern slavery by the general government advocated five years ment in all rightful and necessary powers, and give to that won- to pull up stakes and run himself.

You will perceive the great difficulty of rendering a sim- | ago would have made | people stare and caused some litsimple an exposition as can be given B, this it wil be seen that including ships, cotton, and exchange, we have a balance in cur favor in species of \$126,957,30 and on the preservation of our great political institutions, the princia balance in cur favor in specie of \$126 957 30 and on the preservation of our great political institutions, the principal of which is slavery; and it is only to be won by the blood of white freemen. The slave, however, should cer-The resolution referring to the reinforcement of the army

is worthy of your special and earnest attention. The Su-Clothing issued to State Troops \$ 550 000 00 preme Court having in the case of Johnson vs Mallett at 392,102 92 firmed the opinion advanced by me in my last message that the exemption of officers and agents of the State is derived from higher grounds than acts of Congress, thus placing 35,600 00 it as favorably as the friends of State sovereignty could de-460.000 00 sire, it becomes us to examine carefully to see if there be 170 993 60 not many who could of our own grace, be spared to the 20 550 00 service of the country. I know that the growing disposi-28 681 20 | floa of the public to do this has received a severe check in the recent revocation of details by which the War Depart ment has stripped the country bare of its most valuable There is also in the bands of and due to dejor Dowd, of and indispensable mechanics and artizans. Still there are quite a number of our officers whose official services are indispensable and who are neither farmers nor mechan With the retention of such I do not sympathize, and think it a hardship that they should eat the bread of ease and comparative idleness whilst others bear the heat and burthen of the day. Should you not think proper to turn them over to conscription, then I think discretion should be vested in the Executive when a less number than the whole of the militia or home guard is alled for, to discriminate against those who are not proform or mechanics. And if in the reorganization of the militia the power was vested in the Governor to appoint as | his killed and wounded. Gen. Early thinks it was a reconofficers only farmers or useful mechanics much good might se accomplished and much dissatisfaction removed from the army and people. My observation has been that it is not so much the number as the character of exempted persons, many of whom were if producers, are the worst of speculators, which causes the dissatisfaction. A wise poist, then in some other way.

By a recent agreement entered into between our government and that of the enemy, it is provided that each may ers of war by the other with certain necessary articles .-Judge Ould, our Commissioner of Exchange, informs me that the same privilege will be extended to the States. therefore ask your consent to expend, should it be necessary, a portion of our fonds abroad, not exceeding £5 000 aterling, for the benefit of North Carolina soldiers held in Northern prisons-officers and men. I understand the nited States will parole any officer designated for this purpose, which would guarantee an easy and proper disposition of the funds.

The report of the Surgeon General, which is sent in, is worthy of your consideration. I doubt if any department of the State Government has done more good to our sol-I can see great propriety is the retention by the State of diers with so small an expenditure of money. Every effort small military force in time of war, and very little in | will be made to increase its usefulness and extend its aid

I desire also to call your atte superintendent of the State works at Wilmington, are here with submitted. From these it will be seen that owing to the unwarranted (as I conceive) interference of the General commanding that department, the production of salt from that source has greatly fallen off, and considerable some lestances compelling a strong force to be under loss has been incurred in labor and material. After appealing in vaic to Gen. Beauregard and the Secretary of War, and being apprehensive finally of their destruction in case of an attack upon Wilmington, I have at length orits manufacture would not be deemed injurious to the cause of the Confederacy The correspondence with Confederate officials on this subject is also submitted, and I shall await your advice as to the proper place for putting them in operation again, which I think indispensable to be

I have received no written report for many months from Mr. Woodfin our commissioner at Saltville, Virginia, but understand they are making about 150 bushels per day .-The principal difficulty at that point is fo getting it away, the transportation being entirely under the control of the Confederate government and the State of Virginia. I have recently been endeavoring to hire or buy engines to put on the Virginia roads to transport our salt, and hope to succeed. Without this, the chance for getting away any is bad, except in wagons. Through Mr. Woodfin I have also for the purchase of 54,000 bushels at six dollars per bush el, deliverable at the works. A considerable quantity of this has already been delivered and paid for, and more i ready awaiting transportation. An appropriation is called for to meet this amount, which can be refunded to the Treasurer when the sait is sold. A small appropriation is also required to pay the amount of taxes levied somewhat to my surprise by the State of Virginia upon our property at the works, likewise a somewhat larger one for the erec tion of those at Wilmington. The papers submitted will enable your committee to estimate the amounts required Notwithstanding all the difficulties thrown in our way, think I could eafely assure you of a supply of salt provided transportation can be had.

The subject of our Common Schools is one which I beg you will not forget amid the great concerns of the war .-The efforts making by the friends of education with our zenious and indefatigeble Superintendent at their head, to prevent the public from losing sight of this great interest, is worthy of our admiration. I earnestly recommend to your consideration the whole subject, and especially the system of graded schools advocated by the Superintendent, for which memorials will be presented by the Literary Board, and the Educationl Association of North Carolina. I also suggest that regular teachers be exempted from State military duty whilst employed in teaching. Though fully aware of the importance of their vocation, I have not felt at liberty to excess them under existing laws. The Common Schools should surely be kept going at every cost, and if sufficient induce ments cannot be offered to disabled soldiers and educated women to take hold of them, the necessary males should be exempted. Surely, though, if convinced of the great necessity, our patriotic countrywomen would assist, in the absence of these male instructors, in preparing the minds of the rising generation to appreciate the Government which this one is bleeding to cetablish. When we see so little doing to educate the youth soon to succeed us, and pehold abroad the vicious and demoralizing influences everywhere blighting the land, it is enough to fill one with addering for the future. Truly the mental furrows are gaping for the seed, and if the good be not put in. the crop of evil will be spontaneous and learful. It is with pride that I observe the publication in our State of various new school books creditable sike to the authors and to the unblic which has demanded them. Our great system Common Schools is, after all, our only true and solid foundation for public education, and demands your constant and fostering care.

The execution of the laws becomes more and more difalt, owing not so much to the increase of crime, in my op nion, as to the want of boldness in the sivil magistrates Many complaints continue to reach me from all parts of the State of depredations and outrages of straggling sollers, illegal impresements of property by confederate agents, and many high handed violations of civil rights by military commonders. Most of the sufferers a peal to me for redress which I am often usable to afford them. They orget that the law still exists, and that it is their right and daty to apply it, whenever and by whomsoever aggrieved. proposed give, as the Adjutant General will present them in the ancient way. The General in command, and the or prevent the execution of any law of said States. private soldier abke, may be and should be arrested for any fence against the rights or libertles of the citizen, and resistance is made, the whole military torce of the State are required to serve in the muitla to finy-five years. | would be brought to bear, to enforce submission. One wrong redressed by the law would be worth twenty rein this connection I call your attention to the insufficion-

cy of the pay of our Jidges. Their expenses should be borne whilst on circuit without limitation of the amount at least. I regard beir situation in this respect as worse | er. than any other public servants, and carnestly invite you The war still drags its slow length along. Gen. Lee has

been materially reinforced, and all fears of the early capture of Petersburg and Biohmond are dissipated. Our peo-Virginia and is the Southwest. The campaign of 1864, the

will, during the coming season. But the end of this was

and the return of peace seems still hid from human vision.

When it shall come, how it shall be raised, and with what the resolutions adopted by a meeting of the Governors | body it shad come, are questions it is not in my power to answer. The glimmering prospects we thought we saw in the spring and early summer seem to have vanished. It is a matter of sincere congratulation, however, that the good sense and conservatism of our people have rescued our State from the ruin of attempting to seek for it by separate action.— Their unparalleled unanimity at the polls has put to rest all our apprehensions on that score, and satisfied our enemies and our ends that North Carolina will share the fate for weal or woo of her confederates. A nobler moral spectacle has seldom been exhibited than that of our army and people in ratifying anew the plighted honor of their convention, after almost four years of such to. That one referring to State forces doing duty beyond suffering and bloodshed as rarely happens to the lot of nations. Suffering men and women and children at home, and wearied and blood stained soldiers on their knees in the trenches at Petersburg. with the enemy's shot crashing through their ranks as they cast he honor of their State and the independence of their country .-If I have ever maintained a constant and abiding faith in our ulmate triumph. I owe that faith more than to skilful generals, great and gallant armies, ships of war or fortified cities, to that pure and unseitish patriotism which glows in the bosoms of our ople. In spite of a l we see of the frailties of human nature, the greed of gain, extertion and rapacity, selfishness, grinding of the poor, indifference to the agonies of our country, and all the ways of the heartless and the raven prophicies of the unpatriotic, I have yet, in my two years of close intercourse with the people of my native State ever found a pure and undying flame of that in short the regree could take the place of any able-bodied white man who could carry a musket. Under no circumstances would I consent to see them armed, which I would regard as not only dangerous in the extreme, but as less degrading only than their employment in this capacity by tricking from the mountain gorge, flowing onward through the plains and receiving its tributaries of blood in every valley, must yet reach the sea, in strength and volume mighty enough to bear in triumph the ark of Southern freedom which we are struggling

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements. as No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted. derful and victorious army every possible physical and moral support; let us while watching anxiously every visible and ressonable means of peace, eschew every plausible by path whose mile marks point to ruin and dishonor; let us secept the simple

faith of the patriot in the justice of our cause which leadeth

salvation, and avoid the learned skepticism of the doubter which

taketh hold on hell, and the result will yet be all that the friends

of good government and human freedom could desire. A nation

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OFFICIAL FROM GEN. LER.

RICHMOND, Nov. 23d, 1864. The following despatch was received this morning:

HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 22d, 1864. Hon. J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War : Gen. Early reports that the enemy's cavalry, in considerable force, drove in our cavalry pickets this morning and advanced to Mount Jackson and crossed the river. It was met by some infantry and one brigade of Rosseau's cavalry and driven back. Rosseau pursued, driving the enemy be-

youd Edinburg in confusion and compelled him to abandon

noissance. R. B. LEE, General.

CONGRESS. RICHMOND, Nov. 23d, 1864. The Senate passed a bill conferring the rank of Colonel on the Commissioner of Exchange, and Lieut. Col. on Assistants. Henry's declaratory resolutions were made the order of the day for Tuesday. It then went into secret

In the House bills and resolutions were introduced; one to abolish the Passport system. The House then went in to secret session.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

KICHMOND, Nov. 23d, 1884. Baltimore and New York papers of the 21st has been re-

A telegram from Buffalo announces the arrival there of Gen. Barry, Sherman's Chief of Artillery. He left Sherman at Kingston, on the morning of the 12th. He says the men had received eight months pay and an outfit adapted to a hard and rapid winter campaign. Hood's entire force. including Forrest's cavalry, were at Tuscumbia and Florence watched by Gen. Thomas. The invasion of Ten-

A Cincinnati telegram says that nine hundred rebel prisoners arrived in Nashville on Saturday from Atlanta, leaving the place evacuated. They rushed in to pillage and

The Cincinnati Gazette of Friday last says Sherman is advancing towards the Savannah river, in two colums; one column would go to Macon and the other to Augusta. It gives Beaufort, S. C., as his ultimate destination, where he intends to make the South Atlantic blockading squadron

Only such buildings at Atlanta as could be of no benefit to the enemy were destroyed. The extensive rolling mills, stables and store houses at Rome were destroyed by order of General Corse. The Etowah Hotel was also burned. Advices from New Orleans, of the 12th, state that the French troops have evacuated Matamoras. At Browns-

ville there is only a small rebel force. General Canby's wound is so serious that he will not be able to take the saddle in six months.

Everything was quiet at Little Rock on the 9th inst. A Chattanooga telegram, of the 13.h, says the rebels atacked our forces at Strawberry Plains yesterday and that fighting continued at intervals all day. The rebels were repulsed in every attack.

Gillam is safe in Knoxville. The Gold market is excited and advanced to \$2 25 but ell to \$2 18, and closed at \$2 23.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

R CHMOND, Nov. 24th, 1864. The Baltimore American o the afternoon of the 22nd says that gold at the first boat d in New York was 227\$. The Tribune has returns from all the counties in New York, except Erie and St. La wrence, giving a Union majority of 900. The same counties in 1860 gave a Republican majority of 49,000. St. Lawrence this year gives Lin-

coln 7,000 msjority. Grant passed through Baltimore on Puesday. The Louisville Journal of Friday says that a steady stream of soldiers is passing to the front.

Nothing else of interest.

FROM GEORGIA, VIA BICHMOND. RICHMOND, Nov. 24th, 1864. The Evening Whig has the following postsoript: Just efore going to press we learned that the War Department had received information from Georgia of an eminently encouraging character. We refrain from making a more definite statement of the news as it has reached us, but we are warranted in assuring our readers that the official advices from Georgia are as favorable as we could expect.

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSEURG, MQv. 24th, 1864. The enemy are observing this as their thanksgiving day. all quiet. The Quartermaster's Department is issuing full supplies of blankets and the Commissary Department full rations of provisions. The men are comfortable, and in

BICHMOND, Nov. 24th, 1864. Nothing of interest in the Senate during open sestion. The House was engaged until all annment in the discusion of a bill to prevent and punish any two or more persone who shall conspire to subvert or destroy the Government of the Confederate States, or by force hinder, delay

BICHMONB, Nov. 24th, 1864. European advices of the 11th ins. state that the Bank of

The Liverpool cotton market was buoyant, with an advance of 1d on American qualities; Breadstuffs were firm-At the Lord Mayor's banquet, Palmerston said he trusted

that the contenuing parties in America would soon find it better to be reconciled than to fight, and that these disputes which had bedewed the american continent with blood will be settled by amicable arrangements among

What Sherman Says of our Soldiers,

The Countryman of the 15th publishes a letter from Rev. Geo. G. N. McDonell, reporting the substance of a conversation he had with a very intelligent lady, a friend of his, who had been exiled from Atlanta under Sterman's edict. This lady had an interview with Gen. Sherman before she left Atlanta, in which he paid a just and well-merited tribute to the valor of our arms. We copy from Mr. McDonell's letter :

" He (Sherman) remarked that it would be no disgrace to us if we were finally subjugated -as we certainly would be-as we had fought against four or five times our number with a degree of valor which had excited the admiration of the world; and that the United States Government would gain no honor nor credit if they succeeded in their purpose as they had thus far failed, with five men in the field to our one. He regarded the Southern soldiers as the bravest in the world, and admitted that in a fair field fight we could whip them two to our one; but he claimed for himself and his compeers the credit of possessing more strategic ability than our Generals. "You can beat us infighting, madam," said he, "but we can out manouvre you; your Generals do not work halt enough; we work day and night, and spare no labor nor pains to carry out our plans."

"Referring to his evacuation of the trenches around the city, he asked the lady if they did not all think he vas retreating; and when she replied that some did hink so, he laughed heartily at the idea, and remarked, 'I played Hood a real Yankee trick that time, didn't I? He thought I was running away, but he soon had